

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**SENT TO D.C.**  
12-20-02

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name St. Anne's Episcopal Church

other names/site number

**2. Location**

street & number 507 South Main Street N/A Not for publication

city or town Anna N/A vicinity

state Illinois code IL county Union code 181 zip code 62906

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_ statewide  locally. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter C. Church 12-19-02/SHB  
Signature of certifying official

12-19-02  
Date

**Illinois Historic Preservation Agency**  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( \_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau American Indian Tribe

Historic Name  
St. Anne's Church

Union County, IL  
County and State

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):	_____	_____

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#### 5. Classification

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Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register      N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

St. Anne's Church  
Name of Property

Union County, Illinois  
County and State

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**6. Function or Use**

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Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

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**7. Description**

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Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/ GOTHIC/ revival

Queen Anne

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation limestone

Roof wood  
asbestos

Walls limestone

other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

St. Anne's Church

Name of Property

**Union County, Illinois**

County and State

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**8. Statement of Significance**

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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1886

Significant Dates

1886

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Dickenson, James, Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

St. Anne's Church  
Name of Property

Union County, Illinois  
County and State

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### 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository Stinson Memorial Library, Anna, IL

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### 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	300717	4148023	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

St. Anne's Church  
Name of Property

Union County, Illinois  
County and State

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Linda Hileman, Vice-President

organization Promoting Appreciation of Structural Treasures of Union County, Inc. date June 3, 2002

street & number 1370 Kaolin Rd. telephone 618-833-8745

city or town Cobden state IL zip code 62920

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:  
Continuation Sheets

**Maps**

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mona Defenbach, President, Promoting Appreciation of Structural Treasures of Union County, Inc.

street & number P.O. Box 778 telephone

city or town Jonesboro state Illinois zip code 62952

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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St. Anne's Episcopal Church

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**Narrative Description**

St. Anne's Episcopal Church is a Late Victorian Gothic Revival style structure built in 1886 of native limestone. The 1954 *Anna Garden Club Tour Notes* states the church to be "the oldest original church in Anna, as well as the most picturesque. The church was built from the stone from the quarries of the Anna Stone Co." The church also has elements of early Queen Anne architecture as evidenced in the decorative wood trim on the exterior. Nestled on a narrow 37-foot lot in the middle of a two-block stretch of stately, turn-of-the-century homes, the quaint building with its steeply gabled roof attracts much attention from the passers-by who are rushing through downtown Anna on State Highway 146. On the corner of the next block to the east is the beautiful Prairie Style Stinson Memorial Library, designed and built in 1914 by Walter Burley Griffin, an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright. It is presently listed on the National Register. Two doors to the west is the house formerly belonging to Reverend David L. Phillips and, according to George Parks' *History of Union Co., Vol. I*, was where Abraham Lincoln stayed when he came in 1858 for the debate with Mr. Douglas in Jonesboro. Reverend Phillips was a personal friend of Lincoln's and was the Republican candidate for Congress that year. Across the street is another historic home, the massive brick "Keyhole House", so-called because of the shape of a large window in the stair tower.

In a book printed in 1988 by the Southern Illinois University Press, *Vernacular Architecture in Southern Illinois*, the church is described as a "fieldstone structure...built in Gothic Revival style, characterized by the overall vertical emphasis of the building, its steep gabled roof, and lancet-shaped windows." An article by Paul E. Sprague in "Outdoor Illinois" of March 1974 states, "It is a beautifully proportioned structure with walls of fieldstone laid in irregular courses, pointed arches of finely cut stone over the windows, and shingles in the gables.... The building is certainly one of the finest small religious edifices in the state and deserves careful preservation because of its architectural and romantic--or nostalgic--qualities." The architectural style is a charming reminder of our past, and according to the Illinois Historic Structures Survey report, is of "special distinction."

The bell tower is shown in the 1910 Sanborn Insurance Maps of Anna, but is not shown in the 1929 maps. It is reported by the church's historian to have been taken down around 1914. In the early 1900's, oil heaters and electric lights were installed. At that time, a false ceiling was added to keep the heat from rising to the inside peak of the roof. In 1952, a furnace fund was started and a new gas furnace replaced the oil heaters. The false ceiling was torn out, greatly enhancing the appearance of the interior. In 1953, the church was re-roofed. St. Anne's Church has been empty since 1977, and has fallen into disrepair. The not-for-profit group P.A.S.T. has recently been gifted the property and raised \$10,000 to have new roof decking and asbestos shingles added in 2001.

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**St. Anne's Episcopal Church**

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The one-story church has a total area of 1515 square feet. The main body of the building is rectangular with dimensions of 25 feet in width and 58 feet in depth. At the rear northeast corner is an extended section measuring 5 feet in width along the last 13 feet of the east side of the building. This room was used as the sacristy, with an exterior door facing the street and a window on the back. Built-in cabinets and drawers were added in that room in the 1960's.

The front of the church has a gable with an apex 30 feet from the ground, and covered with wooden shingles. The gable contains a round, 4-pane window in the center over the door. In the peak of the gable is a wooden cross with a ring about the intersection of the shaft and crossbar. Both cross and ring were painted red. The covered entrance also has a small projecting shingled peak. The 10-foot pair of red painted wooden doors at the entrance has an equilateral arch shape. On either side of the door are two 27"x 70" lancet arched windows. To the left of the entrance is the iron frame where the bell was hung after the tower was removed. The west front corner of the church contains the cornerstone with the 1886 date. A stone buttress projecting 2 feet at the base is also on this corner.

The entire fabric of the exterior walls, except for patching after removal of the tower, appears to be original. The walls consist of random coursing of squared stone rubble. The west wall of the church contains four windows, while the east wall has three. These are of a shorter, wider shape (36"x58") than the two on the front and have a Tudor arched top. The arch is formed with a double wyth of brick, in contrast with the remaining stone wall. All vertical windows in the church have 6 panes of glass and the side wall windows are hinged to open from the center. The west side wall has a brick chimney on the front corner of the church and the east side has a chimney in the rear by the sacristy entrance. The back side of the building, also gabled to match the front, contains a wooden Tudor arched door on the west. There is also a window which matches the side windows on the back east side. This window is for the sacristy. The sacristy has a Tudor arched door on the street side. This door has four panes of glass in the top half. The back gable also has a small round, 4-paned window like the one in the front gable.

The interior of the church has white plaster walls supporting the wooden open scissors-stressed trusses and vaulted wood-paneled cathedral ceiling. The truss members are 10x10's with the perkins, or cross supports, made of 2x8's. The chancel is 10 feet in depth and is framed by a large gothic arch opening in a wooden paneled wall which visually separates the chancel from the sanctuary. This wall originally had a smaller gothic arch on each side of the chancel, but those have been covered with paneling. The chancel floor is raised two steps above the sanctuary floor. At one time the area of the communion rail and kneelers was covered with red carpeting, as was the center aisle of the church. The 10-inch deep-welled windows have the interior jam face lined with one continuous board, scored to curve to the inside point of the arch.



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**St. Anne's Episcopal Church**

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Originally, the church had 2 coal stoves and hanging oil lights. There was a square bell tower set at a 45 degree angle on the front east corner. It was approximately 45-50 feet in height and was supported with stone buttresses. The tower rose to 4 pinnacles which led the eye to a cross at the top. It contained a hand-turned bell made by the H.Y. Stukstede Bell Company of St. Louis, Missouri in 1896. The bell was a gift from St. Anne's Guild of the Church of the Transfiguration in New York. A copy of a postcard showing the church with the tower is attached in the appendix of this application. The post card is now in the possession of Mrs. Geneva Wiggs, a descendant of Mrs. Daniel (Cornelia Flagler) Davie, who acquired the bell from her former parish. Mrs. Davie was the daughter-in-law of Winstead Davie, the founder of Anna, who named the city after his wife.

Sadly, St. Anne's Church is currently in very poor condition. Left vacant since the 1970's, it shows the wear of neglect and the destruction of vandals. Many shingles were missing from the roof, resulting in some water damage on the interior. One large section of the interior wooden vaulted ceiling is discolored because of the deteriorated roof. The tattered remains of a red velvet dossal curtain hanging at the back of the altar give one a bittersweet feeling of the church's former elegance.

After the de-sanctification of the church in 1977, the bell was taken to the Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, Illinois. The altar, hand-hewn pews and baptismal font, along with other religious artifacts were given to area Episcopal churches or to individuals. A few of the pews and other furniture have been located and will be soon returned to the church. The light fixtures were stolen, and the interior plaster walls marked with graffiti. The wooden floor is mostly intact, but it is yet to be determined if it is salvageable. The back northwest corner has been partitioned off with paneling to hide the forced-air furnace. This area is accessible from the back door.

It is possible the steep pitch of the roof and the sturdy stone construction have saved this little church from complete deterioration. The exposed rafters are in surprisingly good shape. The 10-inch deep-welled windows lined with dark wood, arched red front door, and round window high in the gable all contribute to the beauty and charm of the building. It seems to remind one of a peaceful English parish church in the midst of the hustle and bustle of the 21st century.

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St. Anne's Episcopal Church

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**Statement of Significance**

St. Anne's Episcopal Church in Anna, Illinois is locally significant for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The church, built in 1886, meets National Register Criteria C, significant primarily for its architectural value. The structure is a good example of Late Victorian Gothic Revival style architecture and stone construction in Anna, Illinois. The church also has elements of early Queen Anne architecture. The property also meets Criteria Consideration A because it was constructed as a religious property.

Before this building was constructed, Episcopal services were first held in Anna in the Reformed Church during 1880, and in the Lutheran Church during 1882. In the spring of 1883, semi-monthly services were held by the Reverend J.B. Harrison from Carbondale in the "so-called" Temperance Hall on Main Street. (History of Alexander, Union and Pulaski Counties, Perrin, 1883)

St. Anne's was organized in 1883 by Dr. Wardner (the superintendent of the Southern Illinois Insane Asylum), Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bouton (Mrs. Bouton was Alice Alden and Mr. Bouton was publisher of the agricultural journal *Farmer and Fruit Grower*). The third original organizer of the church was James Dickenson who operated a General Store and was also a sometime contractor. (100 Years of Progress, Anna's Centennial History, 1954.)

Bishop George F. Seymour, first Bishop of Springfield, recognized the congregation as an official Mission of the Diocese on May 4, 1886. The church contract was let to Mr. James Dickenson to be built of native fieldstone, cost to be \$600.00 The 37 feet of land on which the church stands was purchased from a Mrs. Elizabeth Shannon, an early parishioner, for the sum of \$225.00 and the corner stone was laid in the year 1886.

Mr. Dickenson selected the Gothic Revival style of architecture, "a movement originating in the 18th and culminating in the 19th century." This style "aimed at reviving the spirit and forms of Gothic architecture" from the "High Middle Ages in Western Europe, which emerged from Romanesque and Byzantine forms in France during the later 12th century." Gothic elements Mr. Dickenson incorporated in St. Anne's are the pointed arches, the rib vault, the exterior stone buttresses, the steeply pitched roof, deeply recessed window openings, and the bell tower with pinnacled spires.

"The Gothic Revival began in England in 1749 when Sir Horace Walpole, a wealthy dilettante, began remodeling his country house in the Medieval style, complete with battlements and multiple pointed arch windows. Over the next century, others followed his lead and Gothic country houses became common in England. Although a handful of earlier houses with Gothic detailing were built, the first documented, fully developed domestic example in America, Glen Ellen in Baltimore, Maryland, was designed by Alexander Jackson Davis in 1832. Davis was the first American architect to champion Gothic buildings. His 1837 book,

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St. Anne's Episcopal Church

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Rural Residences, was dominated by Gothic examples. Davis's book had only a small circulation but his ideas were picked up by Andrew Jackson Downing, who expanded the ideas to pattern books published in 1842 and 1850. The style was popular in the United States from the 1840's until the 1880's. Although the style lost favor for domestic buildings in America after 1865, a small rebirth of interest was stimulated during the 1870s by the writing of the English architectural critic John Ruskin. During that time the High Victorian Gothic style was primarily applied to public and religious buildings. In church architecture, the style was particularly favored by Episcopal and Roman Catholic parishes and missions." (A Field Guide to American Architecture, New York: The New American Library, Inc., 1980:137.)

"During the Middle Ages, the Church was the powerhouse of intellectual development, and it is in its building that are found the most remarkable technical innovations. The substitution of a ribbed vault for the groined one, and development of the pointed arch, which appeared almost simultaneously at Durham and in Normandy, led to the most revolutionary systems of construction known. Whereas all previous methods had depended on dead weight being supported by inert mass, the Gothic builders evolved a dynamic method by which the weight of the roof was transferred through ribbed vaults to selected points on the walls and along buttresses to the ground. The buildings are maintained by a series of brilliantly controlled tensions held in equilibrium, and this architectural victory over technical difficulties is made to express the most intense religious feeling and to produce buildings of breathtaking beauty." (Architecture by W.R. Dalzell, Grosset & Dunlap, New York, 1971.)

"Compared to the earlier, picturesque, phase of the Gothic Revival, the Victorian Gothic is more imposing, daring, and complicated. Exaggerated shapes may include exceptionally tall spires, steep roofs, and broad gables." (A Field Guide to American Architecture, 1980:147.)

St. Anne's church also contains elements of the Queen Anne style. "In the 1870's American designers came upon the work of Richard Norman Shaw, an English architect specializing in a style that presumably represented building during the early 18th century reign of Queen Anne. Actually, the half-timbered cottages that Shaw and his American admirers liked so much were a bit earlier than Queen Anne.... Spurred on by architectural books, the style then took off across America. In one form or another, its popularity stretched from the late 1870s through the first decade of the 20th century." (House Styles in America, by James C. Massey and Shirley Maxwell, Penguin Putnam Inc., New York, New York, 1996.) St. Anne's front entry porch, shingled gables, and decorative wooden trim are the decorative elements Mr. Dickenson selected as Queen Anne ornaments for the structure. There is also evidence of dark red paint on the trim of the porch and the windows, perhaps the same red that still distinguishes the front doors.

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**St. Anne's Episcopal Church**

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There are no other Gothic Revival structures in Anna, Illinois. However, there are some Gothic elements incorporated into other styles. Another church built during the same time period (1897) is the limestone Romanesque Evangelical Presbyterian Church on South Jefferson St. It possesses three large pointed arch stained glass windows. A house on South Main St., built in the 1850's by Colonel Lewis Ashley, a division engineer on the Illinois Central Railroad, has vertical board and batten. However, the house is standing vacant and after being partially burned by vandals, is now slated to be torn down.

The Churchman, a newsletter for Episcopalians, provided guidance to church builders. The December 3, 1881 issue of emphasized the importance of appropriate buildings and materials in the overall "character of religion," yet recognized that decisions are often left to local architects, builders or an individual who do not necessarily take into account ritual requirements. In the December 31, 1881 issue, the interior arrangement of space is addressed: "...to provide first for the necessary service at the altar, and secondly, for the due placing of the congregation with regard to the pulpit. Our plan should show a wide nave, unbroken, if possible, by piers or columns. If aisles are necessary, these might be narrow, and used as passageways only." This same issue also advocated the construction of a tower on stone churches, if funding was possible. A January 7, 1882 article addressed construction issues indicating in more urban areas the churches are built of stone or brick and in rural areas of timber. The article goes on to say that local gray or red stone should be used, if available. Some of the suggestions mentioned in this publication clearly apply to St. Anne's Episcopal Church.

St. Anne's Church has been non-operational at different periods for varying lengths of time. These dates are difficult to pin down as earlier church records were not kept or have been lost. During the early years the church was served by "circuit riding" priests who came from Carbondale or Cairo. The late Mrs. Lynne Sifford, daughter of J.W. Roy a long time parishioner who served as custodian and also as treasurer for many years, recalled that before the automobile became generally popular, the priest traveled by train to Anna for the service, usually staying over for dinner with the Roys and then catching the next available train back home. Mrs. Sifford remembered her father had to get up very early for services in the wintertime in order to fire up the stoves and have the building warm.

In 1948, St. Anne's became more active due to an increase in membership. In January, a business meeting was held at Stinson Memorial Library. Officers elected were: George B. Hall, Senior Warden; David William Davis, Jr. Warden; Mrs. Virginia Steagala, Sec.; Mr. J.W. Roy, Treasurer; Mrs. Annette Vaughn, Clerk; and Mrs. Laura Parkman, Chairman of Altar. Mrs. Parkman served several terms as President of the Ladies' Guild and was also historiographer until her death in 1972. She passed the material to Mrs. Charles K. Kovach shortly before her last illness.

Under Revered William Cowles in 1949, the church was remodeled. A gift check of \$25.00 was received from D.W. Davies. The altar was moved forward and lowered to enlarge the Sacristy. The stoves were replaced with oil heaters and new electric lights installed. In July 1952, a furnace fund was started and a new gas furnace

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**St. Anne's Episcopal Church**

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replaced the oil heaters. When Mr. J.W. Roy died in 1957 (age 99 years) a memorial of \$1000.00 was given in his name and was spent renovating and tightening the structure of the building. In August 1961, under supervision of the Reverend Donald Bell, the Altar was elevated and the Sanctuary was moved back to its original position. The work was completed by Rev. Fredrick Norman in 1963. A new altar was given the Church by the then Senior Warden, Mr. Jack Lewis, Jr. and his wife, Sheila.

In 1965, there were 25 communicants, 15 families, and 30 baptized. The Church purchased the old Parks house next door to the East in 1966, to use as a vicarage during the time when priests were being provided under the Chaplaincy program at the Anna State Hospital and was the only time St. Anne's has had the relatively full time services of resident priests. This program was discontinued in 1970. During this time, Dr. Jacob Verduin and his wife, Beth paid to have the house repainted. Children's class was on Saturdays, September through April; adult classes in Lent and Sunday breakfast discussions were held at the vicarage most of the year. Attorney

Cord Finch and Jake Verduin became lay readers. The vicarage was eventually sold as the upkeep was proving a drain on the already dwindling congregation.

A de-sanctification service was held Sunday, May 19th, 1977, with Bishop Hillestad officiating and Fathers Hallett and Phillips of St. Andrew's of Carbondale and Father Holly of St. Mark's in Marion also present. The building and lot were sold to Frank and Linda LaFoon, neighbors in the house to the west, which had been built between the church and the Phillip's home sometime in the 1920's. The LaFoons deeded the property to the not-for-profit group, Promoting Appreciation of Structural Treasures of Union County, Inc (P.A.S.T.), in 2001.

The Church's 400-pound bell was installed at Trinity Episcopal Church in Jacksonville as part of Trinity's 150th anniversary celebration in 1982. The bell, which is four feet high and nearly three feet in diameter, was said to have been rung 150 times on August 11th, 1982. Trinity was founded Aug. 11, 1832 and is the oldest Episcopal parish in Illinois.

St. Anne's has endured over one hundred years as a good example of Late Victorian Gothic Revival style architecture in Anna, Illinois. It maintains a prominent position on a busy highway through the downtown area. St. Anne's is a reminder of the romantic and thriving past history of the city. Its limestone is representative of the many quarries in the county, the oldest and most important being the Anna Quarry east of town. Its original hand-turned bell was procured by Mrs. Daniel Davie, the daughter-in-law of the founder of Anna. One of the founding members, Dr. Wardner, was the director of the Anna State Asylum, now Choate Mental Health Center, the largest employer in the county. Another founder, Mr. Bouton, was instrumental in the history of the county due to his occupation as publisher of local newspapers. The little picturesque church is in the center of an historic area and serves as an intriguing reminder of the rich history of the small town of Anna.

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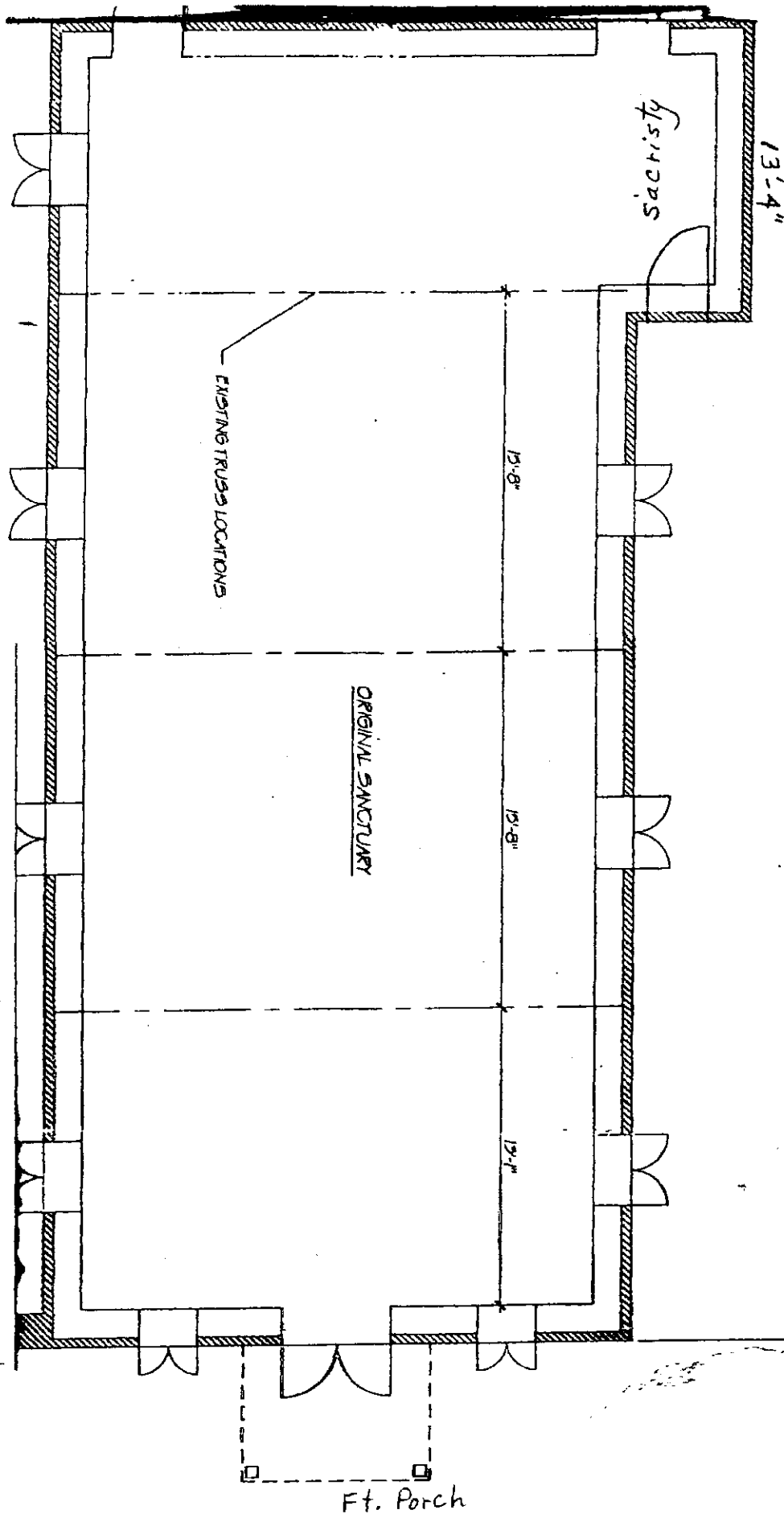
**Geographical Data**

Verbal Boundary Description

In the City of Anna, County of Union, and State of Illinois: Lot Sixty-Three (63) in Winstead Davie's Original Plat of the Town (now City) of Anna; Except the East twenty-nine (29') feet thereof.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the land taken from the original lot 63 on Main Street in Anna, Illinois, on which the church sits.



Date: 4/17/02  
 Revisions:  
 Date:

Morgan  
 Commercial Structures  
 Route 3, P.O. Box 400, Murphysboro, Illinois . 62966 . (618) 687-1738



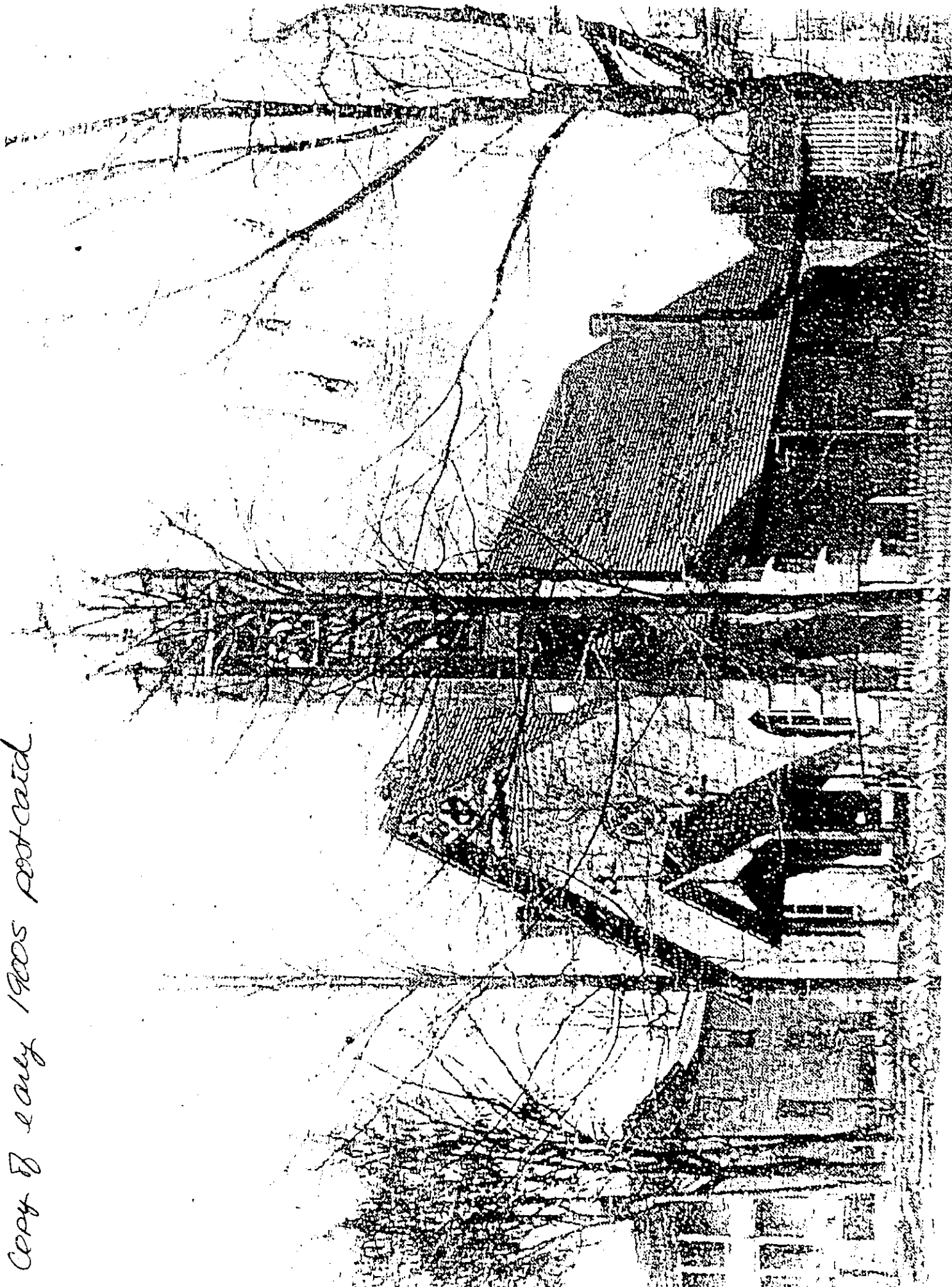
A-1

SHEET 1 OF 1

ST. ANNE'S FLOOR PLAN



St. Ann's Episcopal Church  
copy of early 1900s postcard.



St. Ann's Episcopal Church



Enlargement of Post Card from Post Mellers West Main St. Ann, IL. © 1910.

Deere, John, House,  
1217 11th Ave.,  
Moline, 02001756,  
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, SCHUYLER COUNTY,  
White Oak Hall,  
SE corner Jct. of White Oak and Lower Beardstown Rds.,  
Rushville vicinity, 02001757,  
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, UNION COUNTY,  
St. Anne's Episcopal Church,  
507 S Main St.,  
Anna, 02001758,  
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, UNION COUNTY,  
Union Lookout,  
3/4 mi. S of Jct. Co. Rd. 13 and Trail of Tears State Forest Rd.,  
Jonesboro vicinity, 02001759,  
LISTED, 2/05/03

ILLINOIS, WILL COUNTY,  
Scutt, Hiram B., Mansion,  
206 N Broadway,  
Joliet, 02001760,  
LISTED, 2/05/03

MAINE, KNOX COUNTY,  
Manana Island Fog Signal Station,  
Monhegan Island,  
Monhegan Island vicinity, 02001412,  
LISTED, 12/02/02  
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MAINE, LINCOLN COUNTY,  
Cuckolds Light Station,  
The Cuckolds,  
Southport vicinity, 02001413,  
LISTED, 12/02/02  
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,  
Baltimore Light Station,  
Gibson Island,  
Gibson Island vicinity, 02001417,  
LISTED, 12/02/02  
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY,  
Sandy Point Shoal Light Station,  
Approx. 0.5 mi. off of Sandy Pt.,  
Skidmore vicinity, 02001424,  
LISTED, 12/02/02  
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY,  
Craighill Channel Lower Range Front Light Station,  
3.5 mi. SE of Fort Howard,  
Baltimore vicinity, 02001420,  
LISTED, 12/02/02  
(Light Stations of the United States MPS)

1. Name of Site:

Common

Historic

ST. ANNE'S Church

2. Location:

505 S. Main

Street and Number

Township

Section

City or Town

Zip Code

Range

1/4 Section

County

ANNA  
UNION

3. Classification:

Category (check one)

Integrity (check one)

District

Building

Altered

Unaltered

Site

Structure

Moved

Original Site

4. Ownership:

Status (check one)

Private

Occupied

Public

Unoccupied

Preservation work in progress

Access to Public

Yes

Restricted

Unrestricted

No

Present Use (check one or more)

Agricultural

Industrial

Religious

Commercial

Military

Scientific

Educational

Museum

Transportation

Entertainment

Park

Other

Government

Private Residence

Religious

5. Ownership of Property:

Owner's Name

Phone Number

Street and Number

City or Town

State

County

Zip Code

6. Description:

Excellent

Good

Fair

Deteriorated

Ruins

Unexposed

Is there a program of preservation underway?

Yes

No

7. Historical Themes: (check one or more of the following)

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Pre-Columbian)          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archeological Site | (Post-Columbian to 1673) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> French Influence   | (1673-1780)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Frontier  | (1780-1818)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Early     | (1818-1850)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Middle    | (1850-1900)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Illinois Late      | (1900-present)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Famous People      | (give names & dates)     |

8. Specific Date:

Areas of significance (check one or more of the following)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (historic)     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal (pre-historic) | <input type="checkbox"/> Military            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture               | <input type="checkbox"/> Music               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication             | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation              | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Invention                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture    |  |

Brief statement of significance: (include all names and dates)  
Use additional sheets if necessary.

9. Form prepared by:

*Presbyterian*

Name and Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Organization: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Street and Number: \_\_\_\_\_

City or Town: \_\_\_\_\_

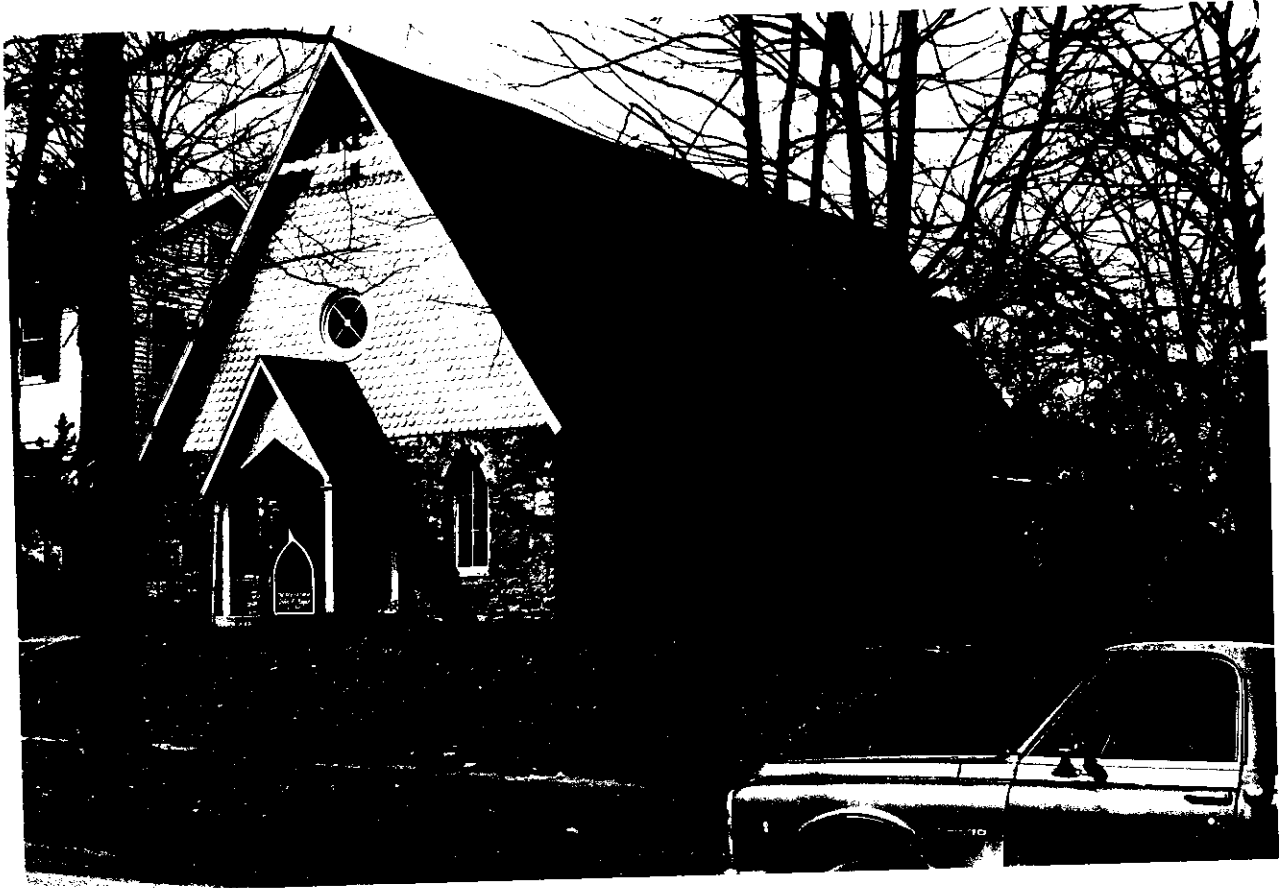
County: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

During the course of the Survey we often find it necessary to search for a particular site. When filling out the Survey form, please list according to the following example, published references to the site for which forms are being completed. If a bibliography can be compiled, it will greatly deduct from the Survey's task.

Bibliography

Robertson, Robert, Of Whales and Men. New York, Alfred K. Knopf, Inc., 1954.



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